

The New Map.

For long have the Napoleons claimed to be regarded as *par excellence* the map-makers of Europe—a pretension which, although, perhaps, not altogether without foundation, is little likely to survive the present war. The last attempt of a Napoleon at map-making has proved such a wretched failure—has inflicted such a blot upon the bright escutcheon of France that it is likely to prove the end of arrogant assumption. But that there will be a reconstruction of central Europe as the immediate result of the present war—may we not venture to say the late war?—can scarcely be doubted. Napoleon sought this war for the double object of bolstering up a tottering dynasty and enlarging the boundaries of France. To what extent he contemplated territorial aggrandizement the world is uninformed; but it is questionable whether, in the event of that brilliant success upon which he appears to have reckoned, he would have been content with making the Rhine the eastern boundary of France. Indeed, it is no secret that not long before the war he spoke very significantly about the French-speaking Cantons of Switzerland, and declared that in Piedmont it was impossible to decide where French ended and Italian began! But Napoleon's views in map-making lose much of their importance with the termination of his power to carry them into effect. It now concerns the world more to know Bismarck's views. Reading his intentions in the dim and uncertain light of electricity, his territorial ambition would appear to be bounded by the Vosges. Will the Great Powers consent to the acquisition of Alsace and Lorraine by Prussia? It is intimated that Austria and Russia object, but that Great Britain favors the arrangement. Whatever claims Prussia might be presumed to possess, we should regret if such were to be the territorial result of the present war. It should be the earnest aim, as it is the undoubted right, of the Great Powers to make such territorial adjustments as will secure the peace and make this the last, as it has been the most wanton and bloody European war. How is this to be attained? Not by giving Alsace and Lorraine to Prussia. It is in the interest and for the peace of Prussia herself that these provinces should not be added to her territory, for they would form an element of weakness and in-ter-ther. These provinces—more French than German in language and feeling—would never become Prussian in heart. In 1864 Prussian earth-hunger led her too far North. Holstein was not altogether undesirable. Valuable in itself and as a means of rounding off her territorial symmetry, its people were, perhaps, more German than Danish in heart and tongue. But in Schleswig every one of these conditions was more or less wanting; and the consequence is that Schleswig forms an element of weakness and discontent in the north. And so it would be with Alsace and Lorraine. Regarding the subject from the broader and more important standpoint, still stronger reasons will be discovered why the Great Powers should object to the absorption of these provinces by Prussia. Such an arrangement, so far from promoting the peace of Europe and preserving the "balance of power," would greatly tend to endanger both. Prussia has enough of territory—rather more, as has been seen, than is good for her, and rather more than she had just claim to. She is quite powerful enough and formidable enough already. France and Prussia will never get on peaceably as next door neighbors. They have not done so in the past; and they would most assuredly not be more likely to do so in the future, were the latter permitted to make Alsace and Lorraine Prussian by force, as the result of war. Such an arrangement would, in reality, render the peace of Europe less assured than ever. What, then, is to be done? Is Prussia to be content with more indemnification in the money expenses of a war which has cost hundreds of thousands of her best sons, a war into which she was most unjustly forced, and in which her successes have placed her in a position to dictate terms? Certainly not. It has been seen that the acquisition of Alsace and Lorraine would, to say the least, be a doubtful good to Prussia and an element of danger to Europe. Let these provinces, together with Luxemburg, be added on to Belgium, and let the independence and neutrality of that kingdom be guaranteed by all the European Powers. Thus there would be intervening between France and Prussia an independent and neutral kingdom with a territorial area of twenty-five thousand square miles and a Franco-German population of eight millions—at once a pledge of the peace of Europe and the maintenance of the balance of power. To such an arrangement France would scarcely be entitled to object, at least as matters stand at the present time, Prussia should not object, and all the Great Powers might be presumed willingly to consent. With such an arrangement Europe might partially, at least, disarm.

The Tariff Question Again.

In his issue of yesterday our local contemporary returns to the subject of the Customs Tariffs, and reiterates the

abundant proposition to meet foreign productions with a differential duty or tax, asserting that for our Legislature to make such an arrangement a condition of accepting the Terms and need delay Union. It will scarcely be necessary to point out what must be perfectly obvious to the most ordinary intellect, that to clog the Terms with any new conditions would be to render fresh negotiations necessary and, consequently, to render delay inevitable. This would be the case even if the new conditions were admissible, which they certainly are not. We would not wish to be understood as taking the position that the country should unquestioningly accept the Terms agreed upon between the two Governments purely on the ground of avoiding delay. What we wish to say is that the people would not be consulting their true interests in incurring delay for a questionable good which the Dominion Government will never concede. In negotiating the Terms, probably no subject received a more careful, earnest and exhaustive discussion than that underlying the whole question of Customs Tariffs, and the Delegates really brought back the only choice that could be conceded in this matter. The editor of the *Standard* is never without his hobby when an election is near. A year ago it was a special tariff; and he went the length of announcing his determination to oppose any Terms which did not give the people of British Columbia power to regulate their own tariff. Now he has abandoned that hobby, and trotted out another equally absurd. But our contemporary will find little sympathy either in town or country. The feeling is very general against reopening the question of Terms and thereby postponing union indefinitely, especially for the sake of urging upon the consideration of the Ottawa Cabinet a concession which cannot be made—a concession regarding the utility of which the colonists themselves are by no means agreed. The allusion, in the beginning of the article in question, to the eagerness of some to grasp the 'loaves and fishes' of office vividly suggests to one's mind the memorable words of Burns:

"O! could some power the giftie give us
To see oursel's as others see us," &c.

The Stevens Imbroglio.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST:—In common with many other amateur sportsmen of the Island, I feel at times greatly inconvenienced by the absence of a house at entertainment at Stevens' on the Saanich road. I have also heard that very great injustice has been done Stevens by the withdrawal of his license. Can you furnish the reason the Magistrate had for so acting?

Yours, &c., BLUE GROUSE.

[We have been allowed a perusal of the depositions taken in two complaints made against Stevens—one for concealing the fact that his wife had died of smallpox on his premises, and the other for harboring a deserter from the British bark Alpaca. In the first case it was proved that an amateur sportsman who, like 'Blue Grouse,' felt the house to be a convenience, visited it while Stevens' wife lay ill of the smallpox and was told by him that she suffered from hemorrhage. The gentleman contracted the disease and Stevens' license was withheld by the next Court; but after the lapse of some months it was again given him. In the second case it was shown that an Alpaca sailor deserted and was harbored and secreted by Stevens at his house; that he lay there three weeks; that during the time he was at the house the captain of the Alpaca came there and inquired respecting the deserter from his ship and that Stevens did not tell him that he had one of them in his employ. Stevens was convicted of harboring this man; but the proceedings were quashed by the Chief Justice—not because Stevens established his innocence—but because the prosecution was unable to prove from the register that the Alpaca was a British vessel—the Alpaca having sailed, carrying the register with her. Taking all the circumstances into consideration the Magistrate deemed it their duty at the annual sitting to refuse Stevens' application for a renewal of his license. *Eds. COLONIST.*]

By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

SUNDAY'S DISPATCHES.

Europe.

LONDON, Sept 3.—It is reported that Bazaine, with the entire force in occupation of Metz, surrendered at 4 p.m. yesterday, to the investing army, on the receipt of the news of Napoleon's surrender.

BRUSSELS, Sept 3.—The Prince Imperial has arrived at Chimay, 12 miles southeast of Meuse, and been lodged at the palace of Prince Chimay.

LONDON, Sept 3.—A special telegram from the King's headquarters at Vendres, near Sedan, on Friday, says the battle at Sedan commenced at 6 a.m. on September 1st. The 2nd Prussian Corps were in position on the west of Sedan, having got there by long forced marches, to cut off the French retreat to Metz. South of Sedan there was the 1st Bavarian Corps, and east across the Meuse the 2d Bavarian Corps. The Saxons were on the northeast, with the guards. After a tremendous battle, the Prussians having surrounded Sedan, and the Bavarians having entered its fortifications, the Emperor capitulated at 5:15 p.m.

Napoleon's letter to the King of Prussia said: "As I cannot die at the head of my army I lay my sword at the feet of your Majesty."

The Emperor left for the Prussian headquarters at Vendres, 1 o'clock a.m., on the 2d.

McMahon's whole army of 100,000 capitulated without conditions.

The Prussians had 240,000 men engaged in the reserve, while the French had but 120,000.

LONDON, Sept 3.—Paris telegrams report the utmost agitation and excitement. The people are gloomy and depressed, as the last hope of the Napoleon dynasty has faded away. Trochu grows stronger daily, in the confidence and sympathies of the people. A committee of defense is still working steadily for an obstinate resistance,

though the general opinion is that Paris will not suffer a siege. Rumors are current that a Republic will be proclaimed. Trochu is rumored as its probable President.

A Sedan dispatch, midnight, says the die is cast so far as McMahon's army and the fortunes of the Emperor are concerned. It is all over with France. McMahon is seriously wounded. The French left everything flying in every direction, even throwing away their arms. The Prussians pressed on resolutely bent to cut off the French retreat towards Belgium. The Prussians used the bayonet with dreadful effect.

It is said that the Emperor will be sent under a heavy escort to Magdeburg, but his destination is a secret.

Berlin dispatches say the enthusiasm of the people upon receiving the news of the great victory is absolutely indiscernible.

GROEN, BELGIUM, Sept 2.—Cable to the Sun says:—I have just arrived from the left wing of the French army. Yesterday was the third day of the battle. It began in the morning at Dozoy near Sedan. The left wing was badly defeated, for at least one corps was obliged to cross the frontier at Suez, and re-entered at Bohian. This is violation of Belgium neutrality. The French cavalry as far as can be judged is out to pieces. The artillery was also badly handled.

LONDON, Sept 3.—From Paris come accounts of people as preparing for famine. They are expelling all foreigners not possessed of means for their support. The poor French are retained, if able-bodied, for military service, if not they are sent to other countries. The fortifications are completed. Gen Trochu is virtually Dictator.

NEW YORK, Sept 3.—Paris information of the 2d says to-day is the last day of grace. London is wild with delight over Prussia's triumph. The streets for hours were filled with excited crowds. Englishmen congratulated each other as if it was an English victory. Sympathy with the Prussians was never so strongly manifested. The Pall Mall Gazette says the news may be regarded as final.

PARIS, Sept 3.—The *Moniteur* announces that Alsace is enrolling en masse in the army and at Lyons a large body of sharpshooters have started for the frontier. In the south of France volunteering is general. Throughout the country the same sentiment is expressed—that peace is impossible while a single Prussian stands on French soil.

NEW YORK, Sept 3.—A London special to the *World* says great excitement exists there. It was not known that Napoleon was with the army until after he had surrendered. Gen Wimpfen, who surrendered the French army is a cousin of the Prussian General of the same name. It is stated that Napoleon insisted upon surrender against the protests of younger officers, as he was so shocked by slaughter of Wednesday and Thursday. It is believed the residence of the Elector of Hesse Cassel will be assigned to Napoleon. Nothing is received at London and nothing known here publicly of Napoleon's surrender. It is stated that the King of Prussia is willing to abate in his indemnity claims provided he secures Alsace and Lorraine. It is understood that Austria and Russia are opposed to this, while England favors it.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept 3.—Arrived—Ship St Charles, 133 days from Liverpool, ship Jacobus, 124 days from Liverpool, ship Favorite, New York, ship Fleur de Lis, Newcastle.

Census returns show about 145,000 inhabitants in San Francisco.

The Germans are celebrating their victories to-night with much spirit.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES.

Europe.

PARIS, Sept 4.—The Council of Ministers have issued the following proclamation to the French people:—A great misfortune has come upon the country. After three days' heroic struggles sustained by Marshal McMahon's army against 300,000 Prussians, the army at Sedan have been made prisoners. Gen Wimpfen, who took command of the army in the place of McMahon, who is badly wounded, signed the capitulation. This reverse will not shake our courage. Paris is to-day in a complete state of defence. The military forces of the country will be reorganized in a few days; a new army will be under the walls of Paris, and another army is forming on the banks of the Loire. Your patriotism, your union, your energy will save France. The Emperor has been made prisoner. The government, in accord with the public power, will take all the measures now required by the gravity of the events.—Signed, etc.

In the Corps Legislatif a statement of the situation was made, similar to that in the Senate. Jules Favre declared that they were unanimous for defence until death; and he concluded by attacking the Imperial powers and proposing to place extraordinary powers in the hands of Gen Trochu and Count de Palikao, to which, however, the Chamber protested.

WASHINGTON, Sept 4.—Minister Jones telegraphs from Brussels a full confirmation of the news of yesterday.

NEW YORK, Aug 5.—Amsterdam dispatches say the Prince Imperial was captured with the Emperor and 120,000 men.

Direct Paris telegrams say there is great popular excitement over the announcement of the capitulation and capture of the Emperor. It was reported that a dictatorship would be pronounced by the Corps Legislatif at a recent meeting. Crowds of people were collected, anxiously awaiting news. No violence occurred.

At midnight the Boulevards were densely thronged, but the people were orderly.

Later, 12:20 p.m.—A despatch from Washington says Minister Washburn's telegram to the Department states that the excitement in Paris is intense.

A telegram dated Paris Aug 5 says, The Empress has consented to join her husband and son, having received assurance that she will not be regarded as a Prussian prisoner. Trochu will be made dictator and Paris will be defended to the last.

LONDON, Aug 5.—Brussels dispatches say twenty thousand French troops have crossed the frontier and surrendered.

A demand upon the Montmedy garrison to surrender was refused.

PARIS, Aug 5.—It is now impossible to reach the Corps Legislatif owing to the immense crowds surrounding the building. It is reported that the vote of republic (?) was carried by 185 yeas—nays, none.

The people are wild with excitement, rushing through the streets and displaying placards with the vote of the Corps inscribed thereon. Shouts of *Vive la Republique!* are heard on all sides. Regiments passing into the city are received by the people with shouts of *Vive la Ligne! Vive le Republic!* The National Guard reversed arms when the regular troops passed as a sign of unit—the troops singing *Mourir pour la Patrie*. The scene was one of indescribable excitement.

Later—Crowds are beginning to tear the

Imperial arms from the fronts of shops and there are fears that this may lead to serious trouble as the National Guards are not inclined to permit any disorder.

1:30 p.m.—The city now presents one of the most imposing popular displays ever witnessed. 100,000 armed citizens are marching towards the Corps Legislatif and surrounding the building. Countless numbers throng every avenue leading to the Hall, yet no symptoms of disorder exist. A strong military force is posted around the Tuilleries to guard against any possible display of popular indignation. The people evince little desire to create trouble, being apparently overjoyed at the vote of the Chamber.

Later—4:30 p.m.—At the departure of the deputies from the Corps Legislatif a most imposing scene took place around the building. The National Guards fraternize with the troops and people. Thousands of guards rushed into the hall but were persuaded to retire by M Gambetta, who seems to have great influence over the people. There were crowds outside singing the *Marseillaise* and *vive la Republique*. There were no dangerous

Continued on third page.

New Advertisements.

WANTED.

A MAN AND WIFE JUST FROM AUSTRALIA want situations. The man thoroughly understands farming and his wife is competent to take charge of a dairy. 13 cows are kept. Good wages will be given. For particulars apply at The Colonial Office. ad 1m

FOR HONOLULU

THE BRIG *BYZANTIUM*, Captain CALHOUN, This vessel will have quick dispatch for the above named port. For freight or passage apply to J. ROBERTSON STEWART. ad 1m

Agricultural and Horticultural Society.

A MEETING OF DIRECTORS WILL be held at New Dominion Hall, Colonial Building on THURSDAY Next, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m., to appoint Committees and transact other business. J. CHRISTENSEN, BATES, JOHN JAMESON, Henry Secretaries. ad 1m

SUGAR!

THOS. LETT STAHLSCHEIDT

OFFERS FOR SALE,

EX 'BYZANTIUM' FROM HONOLULU

NOS 1 AND 2 SUGARS,

IN LOTS TO SUIT.

COMMERCIAL ROW, Victoria, 6th September, 1870. ad 1m

Colony of British Columbia, Vancouver Island, to wit:

A COURT OF ASSIZE AND GENERAL Gaol Delivery is appointed to be held on Monday, 19th day of October, proximo, at the Court House, Victoria, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, before the Hon. M. J. H. B. Beggs, a Justice of our Lady the Queen, designed to inquire, hear and determine all treasons, misprisions of treasons, felonies, misdemeanors and offences and injuries, whatsoever and whosoever within the said Island committed, and also to deliver all the Gaol and every Gaol of our Lady the Queen in the said Island.

Proclamation is therefore hereby made in conformity to a precept directed and delivered to me, to all persons bound to appear at the said Court by recognition or otherwise, to appear thereat, and all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, and other officers who have taken any inquisition, or the examination of any prisoner and witnesses, are required to return such recognitions, inquisitions and examination to the said Court, at the opening thereof, on the first day of its sitting.

Given under my hand at the Sheriff's Office, Victoria, on the 6th day of September. A. D. 1870. A. C. ELLIOTT, High Sheriff.

NEW GOODS

Ex "Princess Royal" from London

The HUDSON BAY COMPY,

Offer for Sale in Bond or Duty Paid

THE FOLLOWING NEW GOODS:

Wines, Spirits, &c.

ALE—Bass' and Allsopp's;

BRANDY—Hennessy, U. V. Co and Martell, in cs, octaves and qr cks

GIN—Hollands in cks, red and green case ditto, Old Tom in cks and 1 doz cs

PORTER—Byass'

RUM—Fine Old, 30 O P

WHISKEY—Irish & Scotch in cks and 1 doz cs

WINE—Champagne—very choice; Bouche and Napoleon Cabinet; Hock and Sauterne in 1 doz cs red and green seal

CLARET—In 1 doz cases—St Emillion, Medoc, St Julian and Margaux; Port and Sherry, superior and ordinary, in cks and qr cks

Candles, Soap, Starch, Gunpowder; Shot, Yellow Metal, Sheathing, Paints, Linseed, Colza and Galipoli Oil

Clothing, Hats and Caps, Hosiery &c. &c.

Carpets—New Patterns of Crossley, Brussels, Tapestry Kidderminster and Dutch

New Advertisements.

AN EVENING SCHOOL WILL BE COMMENCED ON SATURDAY, the 1st of October at New Dominion Hall, Colonial Building. Young men in need of educational help can obtain further information by applying to W. HARRISON. ad 1m

FOUND

ON THE SAANICH ROAD, LAST EVENING, a BAG containing articles of value to the owner which may be had on application at The Colonial Office. ad 1m

TO FARMERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED to Thrash for his old customers and the public generally for Five Cents per Bushel and furnish six hours and four men. H. SIMPSON, South Saanich. ad 1m

WANTED.

A MAN AND WIFE TO TAKE CHARGE of a Farm of 300 or 400 acres. The man must thoroughly understand farming and his wife be competent to take charge of a dairy. 13 cows are kept. Good wages will be given. For particulars apply at The Colonial Office. ad 1m

CALIFORNIA BROOM Factory, AGENCY.

50 DOZ. NOS. 1, 2 AND 3, CALIFORNIA BROOMS. Ex "W. Lucas," for sale in lots to suit by R. F. PICKETT & Co., Yates street. ad 1m

FROM HONOLULU!

THE CARGO OF THE BRIG *BYZANTIUM* CONSISTING OF

SUGAR, various grades

MOLASSES

PULU

MESS BEEF

DAILY SALT.

For Sale by

J. ROBERTSON STEWART,

Wharf street. ad 1m



JOHN BEGG'S

ROYAL LOCHNAGAR WHISKY BALSAM.

ALL THE ROYAL PALACES SOLELY supplied since 1848 by Royal Warrant from Her Majesty and H. R. H. the Prince of Wales; also, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh and the Navy.

Ex Alpha from Liverpool, in Bulk and Case, in Bond or Duty Paid.

For Prices apply to JNO GORDON MCKAY

Sole Agent for British Columbia. ad 1m

WANTED.

A NURSEMAID IN A SMALL FAMILY. Apply at The Colonial Office. ad 1m

TO LOAN.

\$900 AND OTHER SUMS TO LEND on good security at moderate interest. Apply to J. J. MURPHY, Esq., Government st. Victoria. ad 1m

NOTICE.

MR. EDWIN DONALD HOLDS MY Power of Attorney during my absence from the Colony. THOMAS TROUNC, Victoria, V.I., August 18, 1870. ad 1m

Auction Sales.

O. T. MILLARD.

J. C. BEEDY.

Millard & Beedy, AUCTIONEERS

AND GENERAL COMMISSIONERS ON MERCHANTS.

REG TO INFORM THEIR FRIENDS and the public that they are prepared to undertake the sale of Merchandise, Stock, Furniture and Real Estate, and every facility afforded, having first-class warehouse accommodations both for bonded and free goods. CASH ADVANCES made. Commissions solicited.

R. F. Pickett & Co.

AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

HAVING TAKEN THE FIRE-PROOF Warehouse, No 120 Yates street, adjoining the bank of British North America, would respectfully solicit consignments of Merchandise, Stock, Furniture and Real Estate.

Cash Advances made on Consignments. 66 Front Street. Reference to San Francisco—Pickett & Harrison, 318 Front Street. ad 1m

The Collegiate School WILL RE-OPEN

Thursday, September 1st

TERMS.....\$1 PER MONTH.

FRENCH.....\$1 PER MONTH.

FEES PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.—ONE month's notice required before the withdrawal of a pupil.

THE REV. FRANK B. GIBBLIN, Principal. ad 1m

FOR SALE OR LEASE.

THE DESIRABLE PROPERTY AT Nanaimo, comprising Lots Nos 1, 2 and 3, Block 51, with Buildings and Ways erected thereon for hauling up vessels, together with cabins, chains, blocks, &c. The site is an excellent one for hauling up vessels, and the property can be purchased on easy terms. For further particulars apply to R. BURNABY, ad 1m Real Estate Agent, Government street.

HAYWARD & JENKINSON,

UNDERTAKERS,

LANGLEY STREET, Victoria.

June 22

GREAT REDUCTION.

C. FRANCIS BARNARD, M. D.

Mechanical & Surgical Dentist.

GRADUATE OF HARVARD COLLEGE, MASS.

DR. BARNARD, CHATELAIN to the public for the liberal patronage extended to him in the past four years, takes pleasure in announcing that, owing to the expiry of his term, he will now insert whole or partial sets of Teeth at the Lowest Remunerative Rates.

Specimens of partial or full sets of Teeth, mounted on Silver, Gold or Vulcanite, in the Jr's highest style of art, will be cheerfully exhibited at his office to those who seek his services.

Patience and Gentleness are the governing principles of his office.

Rooms and Residence:—Douglas street, south of Fort street.

Victoria, July 26, 1870. jyd 1m

LD. LOWENBERG

REAL ESTATE AGENT,

Government street, near corner of Broughton WILL PAY PARTICULAR ATTENTION to selling, purchasing and leasing property; to negotiating loans and transacting every business connected with Real Estate.

Map of all the different Districts on the Island may be seen at his office. Plans in the past four years, taken, stocks, or making investments, will find on his Bulletin Board Town Lots on nearly every street; Farms of Government Lands in every District, some of which afford rare advantages for investment. Money on bond and mortgage to loan, in sums to suit the demands.

Conveyances of every description done at reasonable rates. ad 1m

DR. HILLS BOWDEN,

DENTAL SURGEON

HAVING OPENED AN OFFICE on the corner of Gower and Broughton streets, is prepared to perform all operations in the most approved manner. Victoria, June 16th, 1870. juld 1m

Beacon Hill

HOTEL,

WINE, LIQUORS AND CIGARS DINE at the Bar. ad 1m J. J. MURPHY, Proprietor.

MONEY TO LOAN

AT LOW RATES, ON FIRST CLASS security.

HOUSES TO LET.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PROPERTIES for Sale or to Let.

T. ALLSOP, Agent.

Government

